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Royal Baking Powder

is made from Cream of Tartar, derived from Grapes

Baking experts generally and Domestic Science teachers and lecturers use Royal Baking Powder because they know it can always be relied upon to make the finest and most wholesome food.

NO ALUM

NO PHOSPHATE

PRESIDENT HAS DAY OF CHEERING

Great Crowds Hear His Speeches on National Preparedness.

HE ISSUES A WARNING

No Time Must Be Lost in Strengthening Defenses of United States.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—President Wilson tonight solemnly warned 5,000 men and women in the Auditorium that "no man can competently say whether the United States will be drawn into the war."

"The navy is ready at any time to go into war," the president said. "It is efficient, though inadequate."

The vast hall was as quiet as a death chamber when he made the dramatic statement. The president later stirred the assemblage to vigorous applause by declaring that "this war was brought on by rulers, and not by the people."

The applause lasted for several seconds. When it subsided the president continued vigorously.

"And I thank God there is no man in America who can bring war on without the consent of the people."

This stirred the crowd again to vigorous applause.

It was the president's fifth speech of the day. He had journeyed from Cleveland to Milwaukee and back to Chicago since midnight last night, but he did not show the effects of his arduous day. He was, if anything, more vigorous in his delivery than ever. He seemed inspired by his big audience.

The president, after dwelling at length upon the grave danger of being drawn into the war, plunged into a detailed discussion of the navy and the army and their needs. As earlier in the day, he praised highly the efficiency of our navy as constituted. He declared, however, that the number of vessels and men must be increased.

In discussing the war and the chances of involving the United States, the president said:

"I must admit that I have been careful not to read newspaper reports in detail of the war. I only wanted to see it in its larger form so that I could see America's task and duty."

"I know, on the other side of the water, there has been a lot of cruel misjudgment as to why the United States has remained neutral," the president said later.

Resume of President's Speech. At Chicago.

"We have given the present fleet an organization such as it never had before. We have made preparation for immediate war so far as the navy is concerned."

"The army as at present constituted is not large enough even for the ordinary duties of peace."

"No time must be lost in strengthening our defenses. The government is doing everything it can for preparedness."

"When I see some of my fellow citizens spread chimeric theories, the sparks are falling I wonder what their idea of Americanism is."

"On the other side of the water, there has been a great deal of cruel

misjudgment with regard to the reason why America has remained neutral. They do not feel the conviction of America that our mission is a mission of peace. Some of them think we are holding off because we can make money while others are dying—the most cruel misunderstanding any nation has had to face.

"We are not now thinking of invasion of the territory of the United States. We are not asking ourselves shall we be prepared only to defend our homes and our own shores. We stand pledged to see that both the continents of America are left to be used by their own people as those people choose to use them under a system of national popular sovereignty."

"No man can competently say whether we shall be drawn into the struggle or not."

"The United States as the most powerful of the disengaged nations has been looked to to hold high the standards which should govern the relationship of nations."

"It is not possible that in maintaining the integrity of the United States it may become necessary to see that no man does that integrity too great violence."

"We may have to assert the principles of right and of humanity at any time."

"What force is at the disposal of the United States to assert these things? The force of public opinion? Opinion did not bring this war on and opinion cannot stay its progress. We have one considerable arm of force—the navy of the United States."

"The trouble is not with the quality or organization of the navy; it is that we have never set ourselves a definite goal of equipment but have followed plans piecemeal."

"This was brought on by rulers. I thank God there is no man in the United States who has authority to bring on war without the consent of the nation."

"I have proposed to congress that we build our own armor plant and that we prepare to manufacture the munitions which the government may need, not to drive other people out of business, but to serve notice that if necessary we will manufacture all the munitions we need."

"The American revolution was fought for an idea—happiness. And therefore what America is bound to fight for when the time comes is her self-respect. It is not a happy circumstance to have these tense moments of national necessity arise. It has awakened me myself to many things which a year ago I did not realize were possible. It is probably a fortunate circumstance that America has been cried awake by these voices of the disturbed and reddened night; that in this red flame of light there will again rise that ideal figure of America holding up her hand of hope to the people of the world."

At Milwaukee.

"There is no sudden crisis. It is not men who are doing the talking always who represent the real sentiments of the nation."

"I have at no time supposed the men whose voices contain, or seem to contain, the threat of division amongst us, were really uttering the sentiments even of those whom they pretend to represent."

"I know that whenever the test comes every man's heart will be first for America."

"The troublemakers have shot their bolt, and it has been ineffectual."

"I know that you are depending upon me to keep this nation out of war. So far I have done so. And I pledge you my word that, God helping me, I will, if it is possible."

"But you have laid another duty upon me. You have bidden me see

that nothing stains or impairs the honor of the United States. . . . Do not exact of me an impossible and contradictory thing, but stand ready, and insist that everybody who represents you should stand ready to provide the means for maintaining the honor of the United States."

"This government of the people and this people is not going to choose war. But we are not dealing with peoples. We are dealing with governments."

"If danger comes . . . I know that there will spring up out of the body of the nation a great host of freemen, and I want those men not to be mere targets for shot and shell; I want them to know something of the arms they have in their hands."

"I want the congress of the United States to do a great deal for the national guard, but I do not see how the congress of the United States can put the national guard at the disposal of the nation."

"We have now got down, not to the sentiment of national defense, but to the business of national defense."

"It is being very sedulously spread abroad in this country that the impulse back of all this is the desire of the men who make the materials of war to get money out of the treasury of the United States. The government of the United States is not going to be imposed upon by anybody. . . . I assure you that it is most likely that the government of the United States will have adequate means of controlling this matter very thoroughly indeed."

"We are striking out American principles a little faster, because American pulses are beating a little faster."

"Do not deceive yourself as to where the colors of that flag came from; those lines of red are lines of blood nobly and unselfishly shed."

"It should ever become accessory again to assert the majesty and integrity of those ancient and honorable principles, that flag will be colored once more, and, in being colored, it will be glorified and purified."

LOPEZ SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAUGHT IN NOGALES

Salt Lake, Feb. 1.—Tribune: "Where did you get that picture of Lopez?"

Such was the question asked by Senora Elvira Ocariz, former sweetheart of the notorious Bingham bandit, when shown yesterday a picture of Frank Martinez, now under arrest at Nogales, Ariz., on suspicion of being the man wanted in Utah for six murders.

The picture was shown to the young woman at Highland Boy in Carr Fork of Bingham canyon yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Ed Wilcox.

Told whence it had come, she became less certain of the identification, apparently, than she had been in the first impulsive remark.

Martinez was arrested in Nogales on January 14 upon information furnished by W. S. McKnight there by a Mexican who claimed to know Martinez to be the man wanted here for the Bingham murders. Telegraphic word of the arrest was sent to Sheriff John S. Corless, who was at the time in Portland, Ore., and the case was handled by Carl C. Carls, chief

criminal deputy, who immediately requested photographs of the man held in the Arizona town. They arrived yesterday and an endeavor was immediately made to have them identified, with varying results.

A telegram was sent to the sheriff at Nogales last night asking that Martinez be held until it can be determined for sure whether or not he is Lopez.

Deputy Sheriff Wilcox, who was in from Bingham yesterday and who knew Lopez, said without hesitation that the photograph was surely one of the man, to capture whom in December, 1913, nearly \$30,000 was expended by Salt Lake county. Deputy Wilcox took one of the pictures to Bingham with him to show to persons who had known Lopez well.

When John Corrello, former leasing partner of Lopez in the Utah-Apex mine, where Lopez took refuge, was shown the picture, he was non-committal, saying that it might be of Lopez, but that he was not sure. William Brennan of Bingham was in doubt as to whether or not the picture was that of Lopez, with whom he had worked on a cattle ranch for two years.

William Johnson, a clerk in the Highland Boy store, where Lopez traded, said that he thought the picture was that of Lopez, while Bert Swan, a liveryman, said that he was positive that it was not a picture of the bandit. A baker of Bingham by the name of Byron, formerly a cowboy, claimed to have known Lopez. He said he pronounced the picture shown him by Deputy Sheriff Wilcox an excellent one of the Mexican wanted here.

One man, Ross Johnson, who knew Lopez intimately, was not in Bingham yesterday, having gone to Provo. An effort will be made today to have him see the picture of the man now being held in Nogales.

According to the information of a letter which followed the telegram telling of the arrest of Martinez, the Mexican now in custody at Nogales had in his possession a miner's union card, though the letter does not say whether or not the card showed him as belonging to the Bingham local.

A postal card carrying a scene believed to be a photograph taken in Knightville was forwarded as having been taken from the man under arrest. It carried notes in Spanish, but they proved to be of no consequence, so far as the sheriff could learn yesterday. Yet another picture taken from the prisoner showed him in cowboy attire.

A. S. Thompson, jailer at the county jail, said yesterday that the picture was not of Lopez. The description forwarded from Nogales gave the height of the prisoner, there as five feet eight inches, the age as 32 and the weight as 155, all of which tally well with the description of the outlaw. The great toe of the prisoner's left foot is said to be badly scarred. Lopez is thought to have frozen at least one of his feet while being hunted in the mountains south of Bingham.

Several persons have remarked that the picture sent from Arizona showed a man of much the same physical appearance as was that of Lopez, though somewhat thinner, especially in the face.

NO BREAK BETWEEN U. S. AND GERMANY

New York, Jan. 31.—There will be no break between the United States and the German government over the Lusitania case.

"Secretary Lansing and Ambassador

von Bernstorff have agreed upon final terms of settlement of the Lusitania controversy. They are the minimum terms acceptable to the United States. Ambassador von Bernstorff has cabled them to Berlin. I have no doubt the German government will agree to them."

This statement was made to the International News Service by an official close to the German embassy.

"This talk of a crisis," continued the official, "is all conjecture on the part of the newspapers. I cannot divulge the exact terms agreed upon by Mr. Lansing and Count von Bernstorff. They must remain confidential for the present."

FOUR QUESTIONS BEING PRESSED FOR SETTLEMENT.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The four questions of serious dispute between the United States government and the European belligerents, and one case in which the United States interposed friendly offices in an effort to aid all belligerents are held up at the state department awaiting replies from abroad.

They are:

The Lusitania case, over which the United States and Germany are deadlocked while this government awaits a reply from Berlin to its demand for complete disavowal.

Secretary Lansing's proposal of a modus vivendi to bind entente allies to disarm merchantmen upon promise of the central powers to make submarine operations conform to international law. Informal advice to the state department and unfriendly foreign press comment have prepared officials for a rejection of this proposal.

The American protest to Great Britain on seizure of mails, a reply to which has been promised from Great Britain after she has conferred with her allies.

The clearing up of the Persia disaster, in which two Americans lost their lives. Austria will be asked to hurry up her response to the American request for information.

The Ancona case, in which the next step will be taken by this government in replying to Austria's offer of reparations. This action is held up pending the settlement of other submarine matters.

The Lusitania case remains the overshadowing question owing to the warnings sounded both at the White house and state department of the gravity of relations between the United States and the German allies. A high state department official said today the situation remained as "grave" as when this warning was first given last Friday.

ZEPPELIN RAID OVER ENGLAND

London, Feb. 1, 1:45 a. m.—A raid by six or seven Zeppelin airships took place last night over the eastern, northeastern and midland counties of England, according to announcement of the war office.

A number of bombs were dropped but up to the present no considerable damage has been reported.

Discussing the possibility of serious damage to London from a Zeppelin attack, the Times says:

"Any raid intended to do serious damage to London, the defenses of which are still in process of development, is not likely to be of the haphazard nature of the Paris raids. It remains for us to provide a really serious reception."

"Hitherto London's principal efforts in this direction consist chiefly

of guns largely manned by cheery, but inexperienced and ill-equipped amateurs. No one who witnessed the raids on London last autumn can have failed to have been impressed by the inadequacy of the defensive preparations. Since then considerable progress has been made but we should be better satisfied if we had also sufficient aeroplanes to attack the raiders."

We are perfectly aware of the difficulties of attacking airships with aeroplanes. The modern Zeppelin has a speed of 50 miles an hour. Suppose it is at a given moment over a given spot at a height of 11,000 feet. An aeroplane, starting from the ground underneath, will take half an hour to reach the spot where the Zeppelin was seen but by that time the Zeppelin may be 30 miles away. The only remedy seems to be to have at suitable places patrols of quick climbing aeroplanes, ready to take the air as soon as the Zeppelin is announced, so as to deal with the enemy when he has arrived."

"The matter is not easy, on account of the difficulty, not only of hearing and seeing a Zeppelin from an aeroplane, but of seriously damaging it when discovered. There is also the risk of landings in the dark, but the knowledge that it certainly will meet some kind of an attack at close quarters is likely to prove a detriment to a raiding aircraft."

HEAVY LOSSES FOR THE TURKS

London, Jan. 31.—After having driven the Turks from a region about 40 miles in length in Asiatic Turkey, to the west of Lake Van and put them to retreat down the Mush valley, the Russians seemingly have ceased their operations in this particular vicinity for the winter.

Large numbers of prisoners were taken by the Russians in their drive of the Turks, in addition to heavy guns, machine guns and other war material.

The Russian official communication confirms previous statements that the Turks to the northwest of this region have been driven into the fortifications of Erzerum.

There has been little fighting of great moment anywhere in any of the war theaters except by the artillery. German positions at Steenstraets, to the south of Roze, and to the north of St. Michel, have come under the guns of the entente allies on the western line and considerable damage has been done.

The last French communication does not mention fighting in the vicinity of Neuville or south of the Somme, where positions recently were captured by the Germans. The Berlin report, however, says these positions were captured and held against repeated attacks.

From northwest of Riga to the middle Stripa, there has been a considerable bombardment by the Germans of various Russian towns and positions. Petrograd reports the surrounding by Russians of an Austrian detachment in the middle Stripa and the annihilation of most of the Austrians, the rumor being confirmed.

The Bulgarians and Austrians have opened another fierce artillery duel along the Isonzo front.

Inflit Heavy Loss.

The British official statement on the campaigning in France, issued tonight, reads:

"Last night a party entered the German trenches about the Kemmel-Wytschaete road. These trenches were found to be full of men. About 40 casualties were inflicted upon the enemy, three prisoners were brought back and two of their machine guns were destroyed."

"During the day there has been considerable artillery activity around Friescourt, north of Loos, and north of Wulverghem."

SNOWFALL COMES CLOSE TO RECORD.

Salt Lake, Feb. 1.—Approximately twenty inches of snow fell in Salt Lake during the month of January, according to records of the weather bureau last night. This is four times as much snow as fell last year in January, and twice the normal precipitation for the month. During the time that weather records have been taken here, the record for the last month has only been surpassed three times. The heaviest snowfall for the month on record was in January, 1890, when there was a precipitation of thirty inches.

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EGGLES ESTATE WINS TIMBER SUIT IN OREGON

Portland, Jan. 31.—The government lost a suit for \$300,000 worth of eastern Oregon timber lands today when Federal Judge Bean dismissed the bill against the Oregon Lumber company, controlled by the heirs of the late David Eccles, on the ground that the statute of limitations barred the action.

By the decision the company retains forty-three quarter sections of the most valuable timber holdings in the eastern part of the state. The government sought its forfeiture on the ground of fraudulent use of dummy entrants. Although the company made little effort at the trial to dispute the allegation of fraud, it made the contention that the statute of limitations prevented the government from taking action.

Judge Bean today held that the government had not shown due diligence in bringing the suit. He cited instances where a number of citizens of Baker county had written to officers of the land office telling them of the alleged fraud.

The government had contended that notification had to go to the attorney general as head of the legal department of the government. Judge Bean held, however, that notification to the land office was enough.

Several times before the final investigation, which led to the filing of the suit, was made in 1908 by Special Agent Laughlin of the general land office, special agents went over the situation and reported nothing wrong. This was taken by Judge Bean as sufficient evidence to show that the government did not exercise due diligence.

These facts should have some influence in the purchase of coal. It pays to know whether you are buying heat units or merely coal tonnage. The safe road to fuel economy is by the use of "Aberdeen."

Coal is sold by the ton, the price being the same for good and poor coal like—You pay for mere tonnage. "Aberdeen," when tested for heat units, runs 95 per cent actual fuel.

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SURVIVOR TELLS OF GREAT FLOOD

Stops to Change Clothes and Is Struck by Roaring Waters—Catches Tree Branch.

HOUSES CRUMPLE UP

Indian Swims River With Light Line by Which Telephone Cables Are Drawn Across.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 31.—The first connected story from an Otay valley survivor came from C. H. Loper, whose Lone Pine ranch was swept away. Loper, warned by two fleeing ranchers, stopped to change his clothes and was caught.

"I heard a roar which struck me with terror and I ran for the hills," he said. "A wave hit my knees and another bowled me over. A stack floated over me and I was caught in a floating barbed wire fence. I caught a tree branch and lost consciousness. When I came to myself I was on a hillside with the water running over my feet."

Two men, "Osborne and Baird," he said, warned the valley.

Drags Wife to Safety.

Five men and a woman were at supper at the Daneri winery, Thursday night, when the flood broke. Thurelle Daneri, the proprietor, coming from his wine cellar at his wife's call, heard the roar of the flood. Without attempting to reach the house, he dragged his wife to a nearby hill from which they watched the water crumple the house. None of those at supper escaped.

Wire communication with the outside world was re-established yesterday when an Indian swam the swollen San Luis Rey river with a light line attached to him. To this line heavy telephone cables were drawn over and connected to lines carried up from San Diego.

ORDERS ARE TO SHOOT LOOTERS

Aid Being Received for Sufferers From Floods in Otay Valley.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 31.—United States marines were reported late today to have caught four white men looting in the Otay valley, the district which has suffered the greatest loss of life and the heaviest property damage as a result of San Diego county's floods. Two of the men, referred to in the advices as "the Holmes brothers," were run out of the valley at the point of bayonets. The other two, it was said, were arrested.

Today's arrests were the first to be made since Rear Admiral Fullam, commanding the Pacific reserve fleet, received reports yesterday that armed Mexicans were looting in the valley and ordered sailors and marines engaged in relief work there to "shoot looters on the spot."

At a meeting of city officials and business men here today it was decided to try to raise a relief fund of \$100,000. Tonight subscriptions to the fund totaled \$20,000.

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